

Sleep Medicine after the pandemic: the new normal

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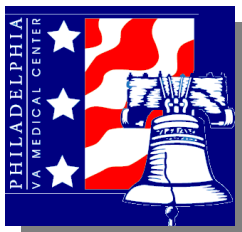
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About Professor Donald Kagan

Donald Kagan is Sterling Professor of Classics and History at Yale

University. A former dean of Yale College, he received his Ph.D. in 1958 from The Ohio State University. His publications include *The Archidamian War*, *The Peace of Nicias and the Sicilian Expedition*, *Pericles and the Birth of the Athenian Empire*, *On the Origins of War and the Preservation of Peace*, and *The Peloponnesian War*.

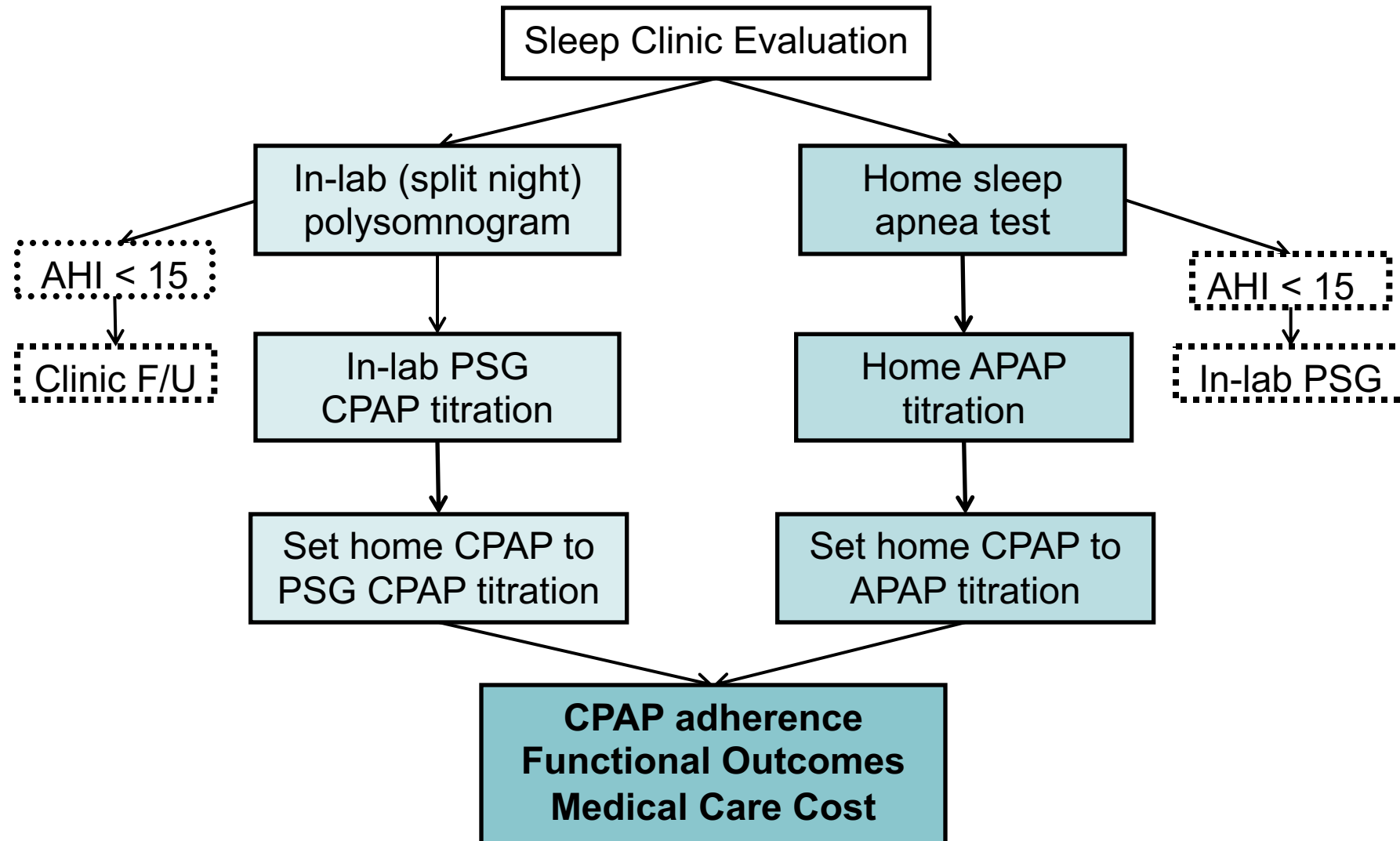
Outline

The secret of change is to focus all of your energy, not on fighting the old, but on building the new.

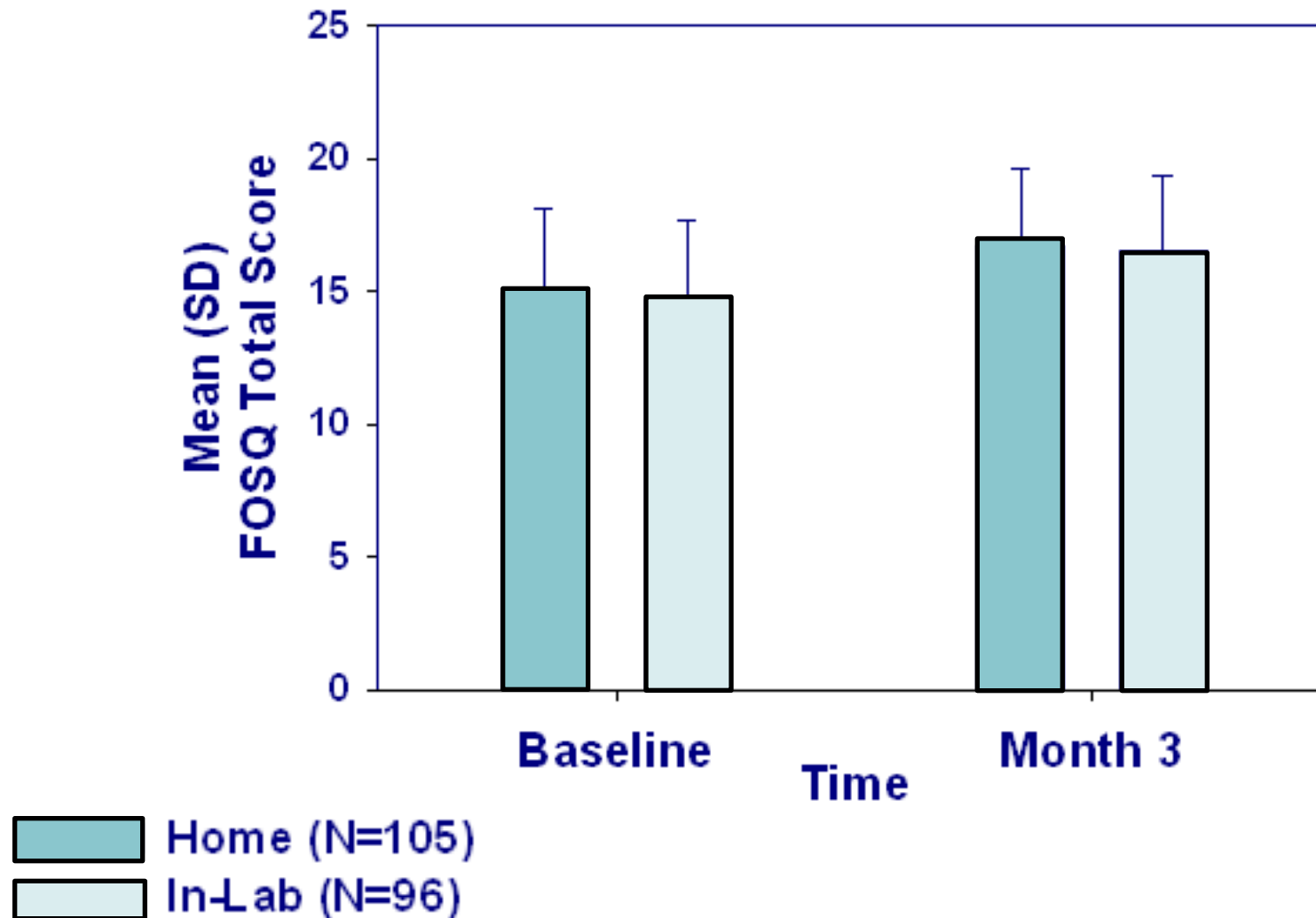
- Socrates

- Pre-pandemic VA ambulatory OSA clinical management pathway
- Accelerated evolution to telemedicine pathway during pandemic
- Expanding HSAT to patients with co-morbid conditions
- REVAMP – a VA web-based platform to improve access to care and improve PAP adherence
- The VA Office of Rural Health TeleSleep program – creating a national sleep network

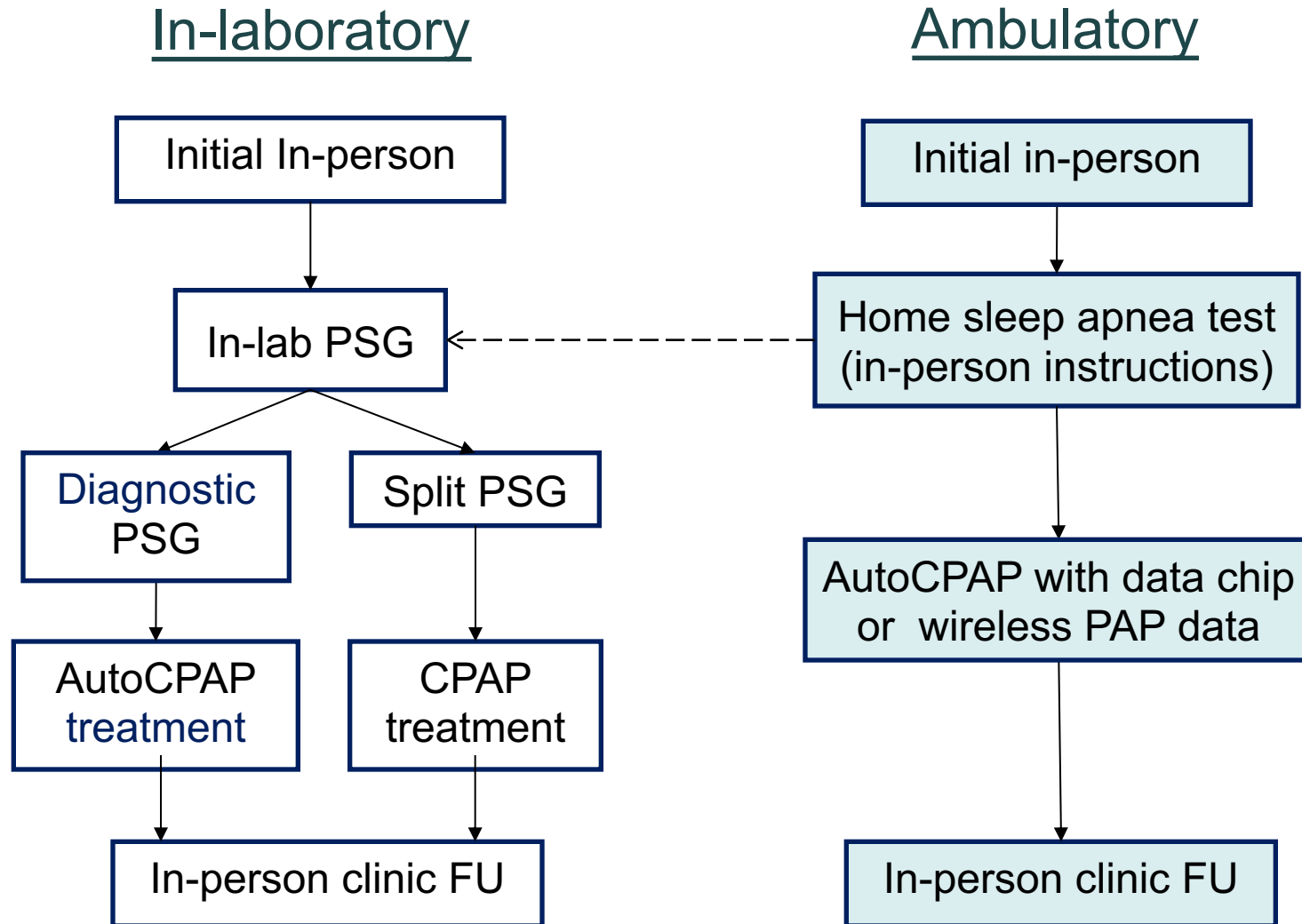
Veterans Sleep Apnea Treatment Trial



Functional outcomes with home sleep apnea testing are not clinically inferior to those with in-lab testing



Clinical pathways to diagnose and manage adults with OSA



Telehealth is a priority of the Veterans Administration

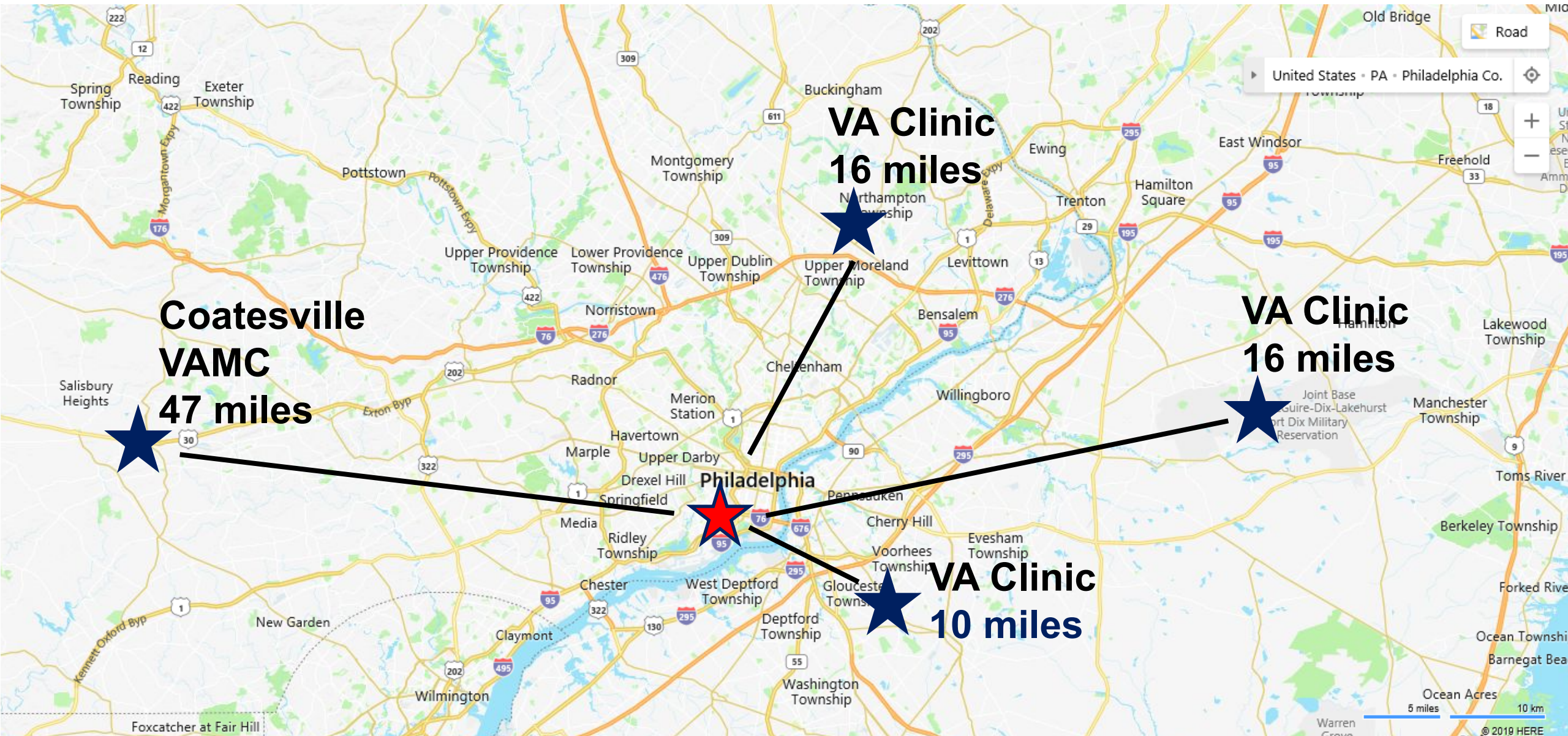


Clinical video teleconferencing (CVT)

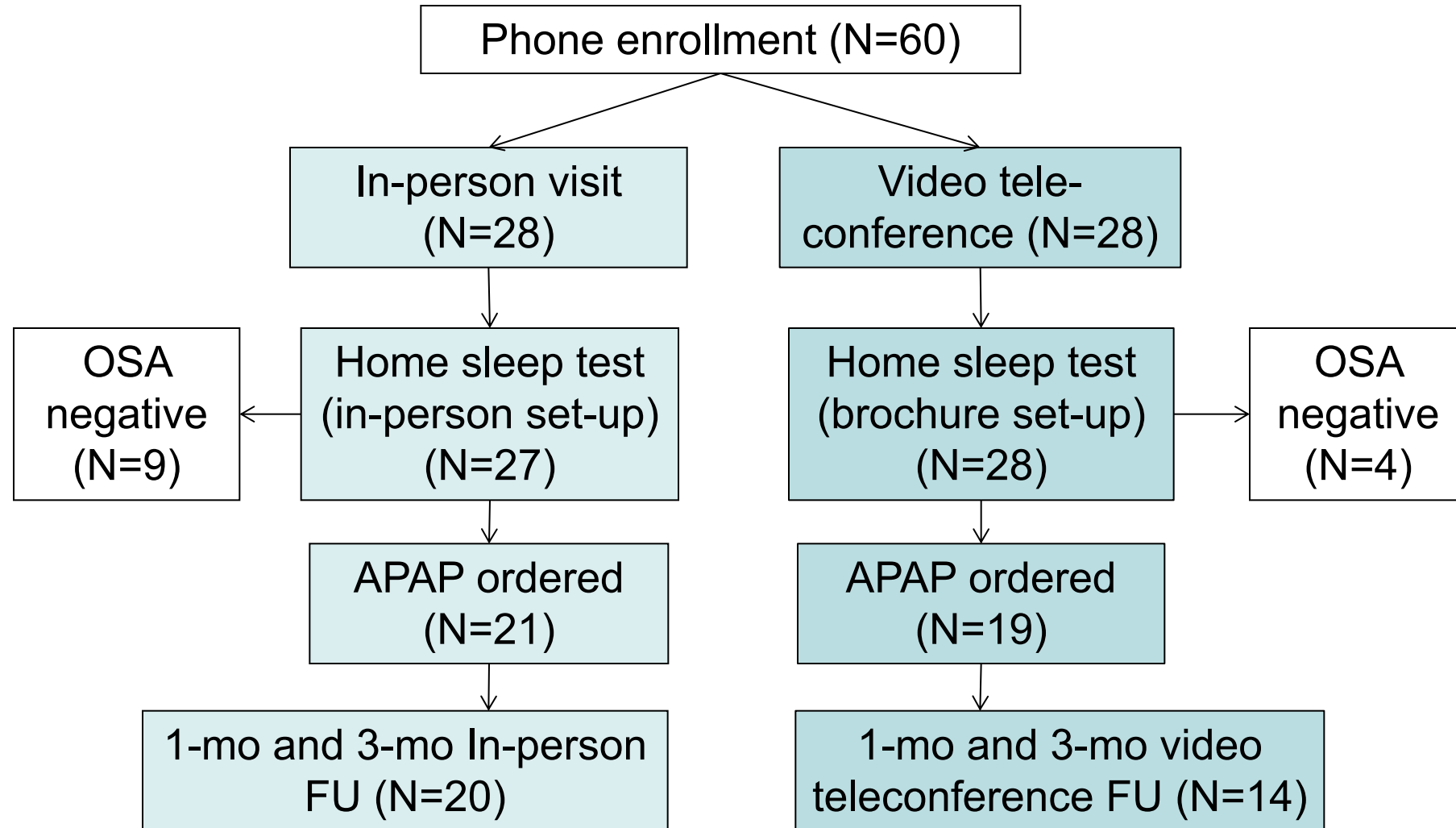
Clinical Video Teleconferencing
Exchanging health services live via
videoconference between medical facilities



Pre-pandemic hub-spoke network at CMC VAMC



Patient satisfaction with telemedicine clinical management



Video teleconference vs in-person OSA care: CPAP adherence and satisfaction

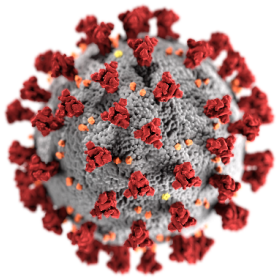
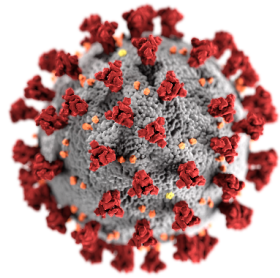
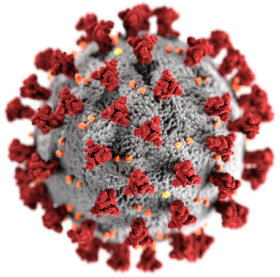
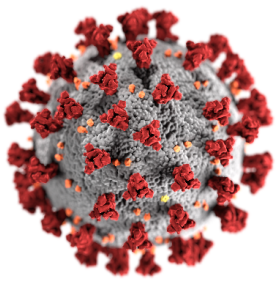
Table 5—Adherence to automatically-adjusting positive airway pressure 3 mo after its initiation.

| Variable | In-Person Care (n = 20) | Telemedicine Care (n = 14) | P |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| % days with device usage | 54 ± 8 | 65 ± 8 | 0.493 |
| % days ≥ 4 h | 39 ± 8 | 47 ± 9 | 0.493 |
| Use, min (all days) | 175.6 ± 36.8 | 220.8 ± 37.5 | 0.301 |
| Use, min (days used) | 268.9 ± 32.1 | 305.7 ± 29.9 | 0.426 |

Values presented as mean ± standard error.

| Variable | In-Person Care (n=19) | Telemedicine Care (n=15) | P Value |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| Working Alliance Index (WAI) | 1.70 ± 1.50 | 5.93 ± 1.77 | 0.074 |
| Client Satisfaction (CSQ-8) | 0.013 ± 0.48 | -0.31 ± 0.57 | 0.665 |

Time to Leap Into Sleep Telemedicine?



VA Video Connect teleconferencing (VVC)

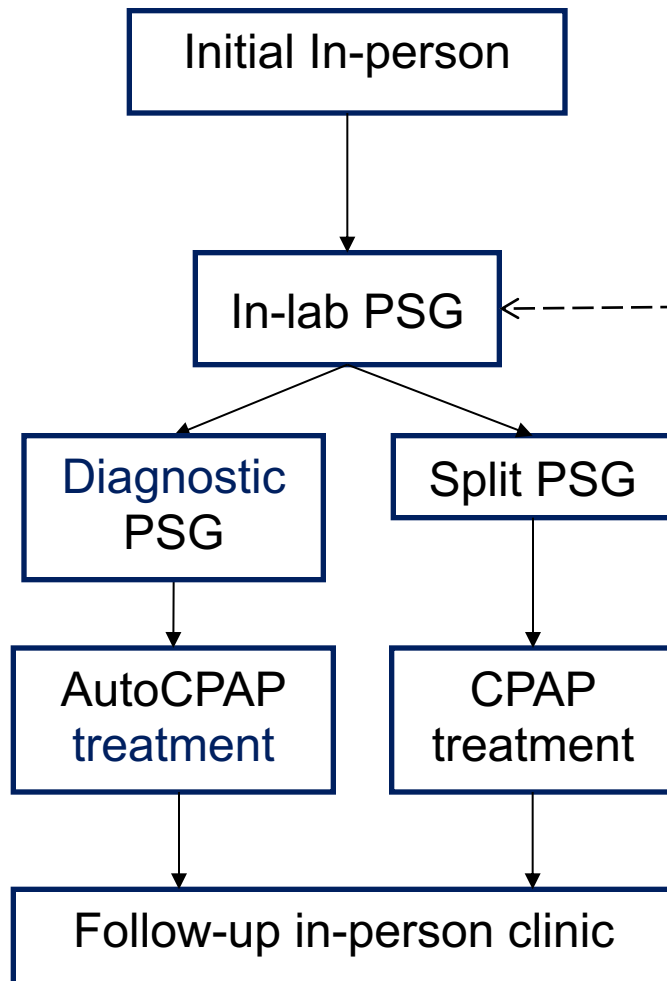
Video teleconferencing to patient at home

Exchanging health services live via videoconference to patient's home computer and mobile devices

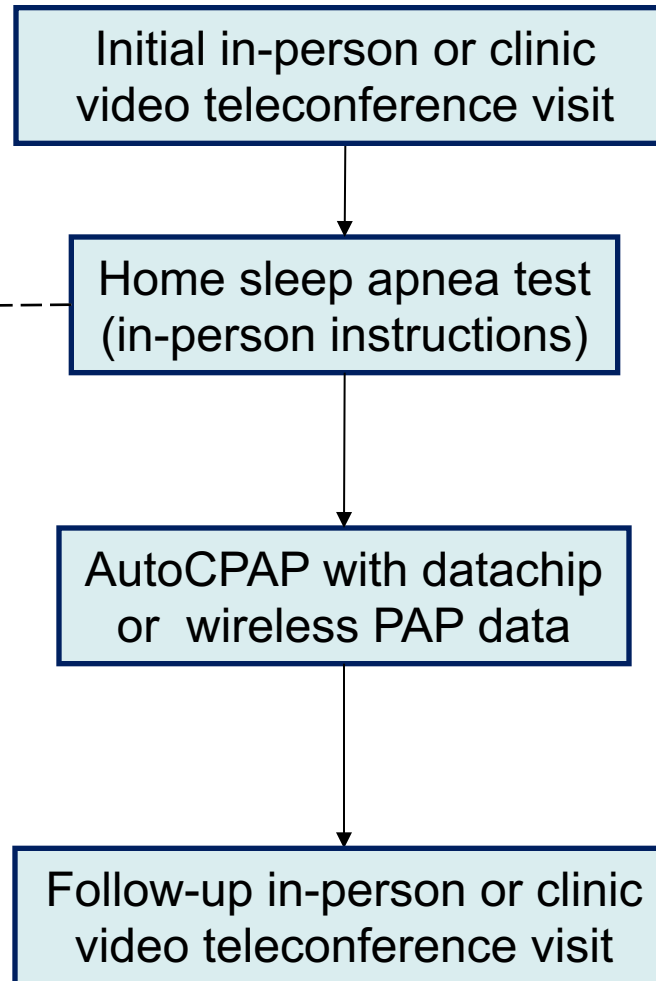


The COVID-19 telemedicine pathway

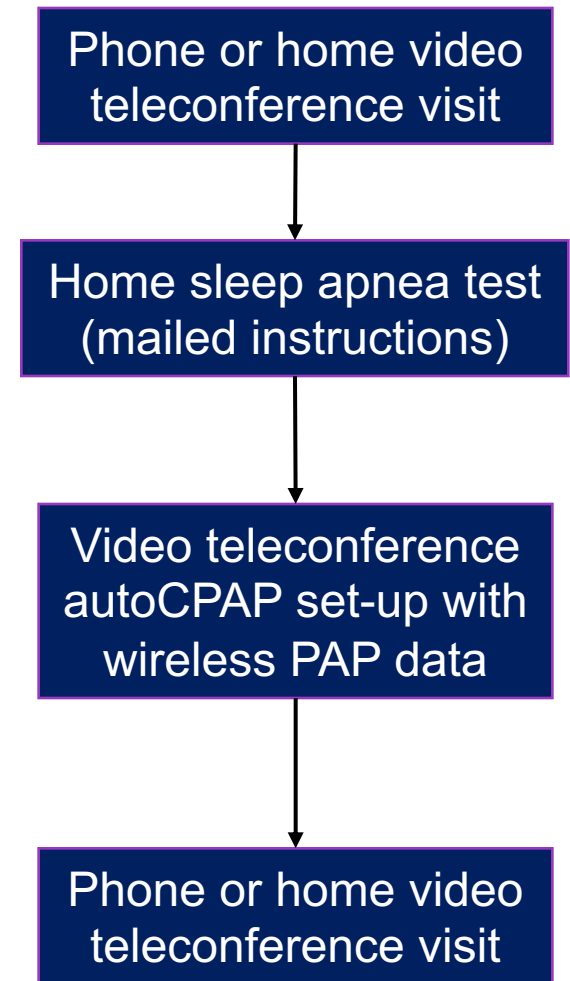
In-laboratory



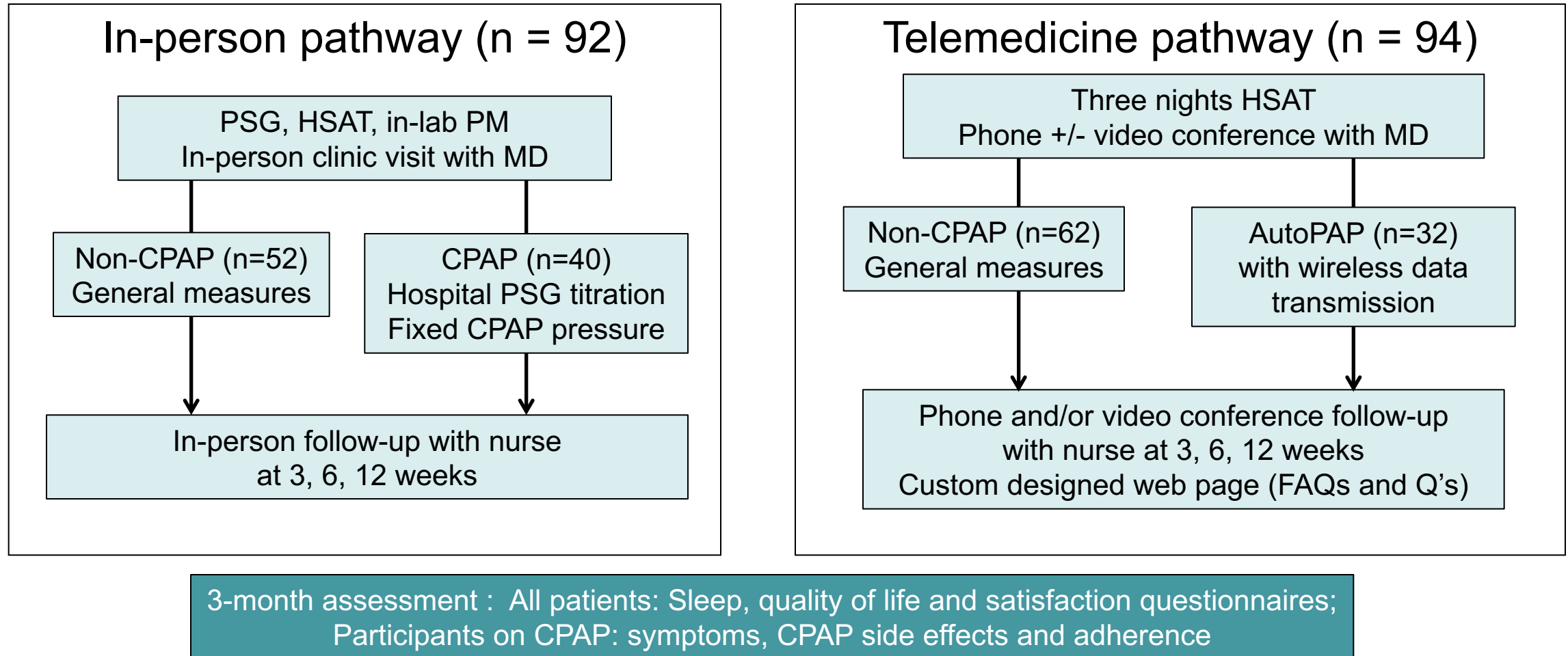
Ambulatory



COVID-19 Telemedicine



Comprehensive management of OSA by telemedicine



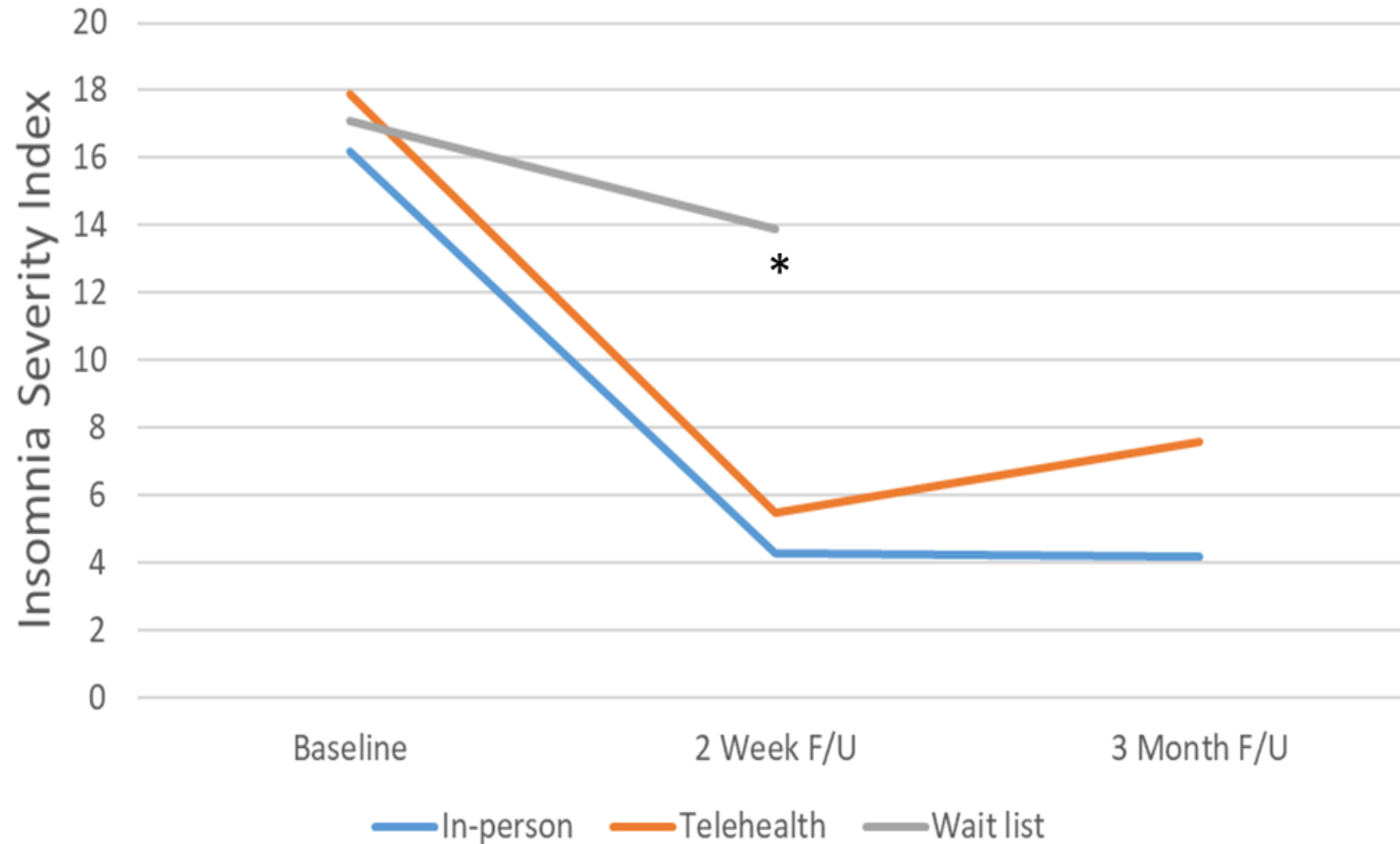
Functional outcomes of telemedicine versus in-person pathway

Mean CPAP adherence:

- Telemedicine pathway 5.68 ± 1.38 hours/day
- In-person pathway 5.63 ± 1.64 hours/day

| | LS mean difference (telemedicine minus in-person) | 95% CI for difference | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | Lower limit | Upper limit | P value |
| Quebec Sleep Q | -1.14 | -2.34 | 0.11 | 0.074 |
| QSQ Social | -0.48 | -0.84 | -0.12 | 0.010 |
| EuroQol-SD | 0.04 | -0.004 | 0.09 | 0.074 |
| EuroQol- VAS | 5.58 | -0.11 | 11.04 | 0.046 |
| Epworth SS | 0.63 | -0.62 | 1.87 | 0.324 |

CBT-I delivered by video teleconferencing is not clinically inferior to in-person delivery



Gehrman P et al. J Clin Psychiatry (in press).

Pros and cons of telemedicine management

Advantages

- Convenience
 - ✓ reduces patient time off from work
 - ✓ reduces expense of travel
 - ✓ allows staff to telework
- Increased access to care
 - ✓ decrease in no-shows
 - ✓ care to disabled and rural patients
- Decreased cost

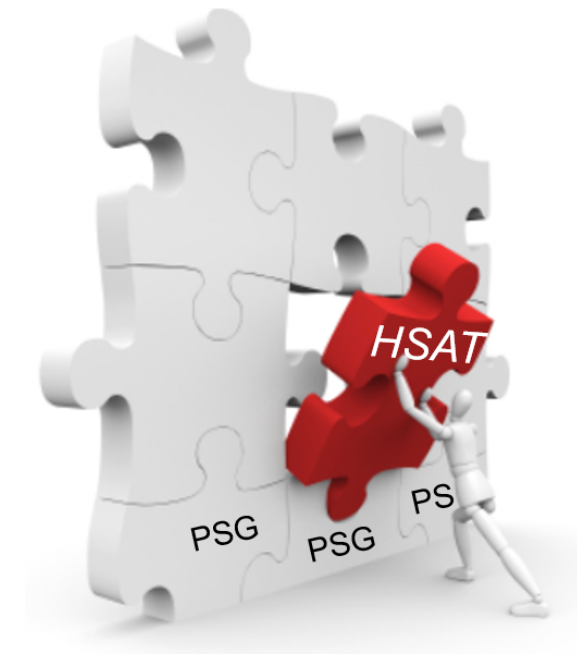
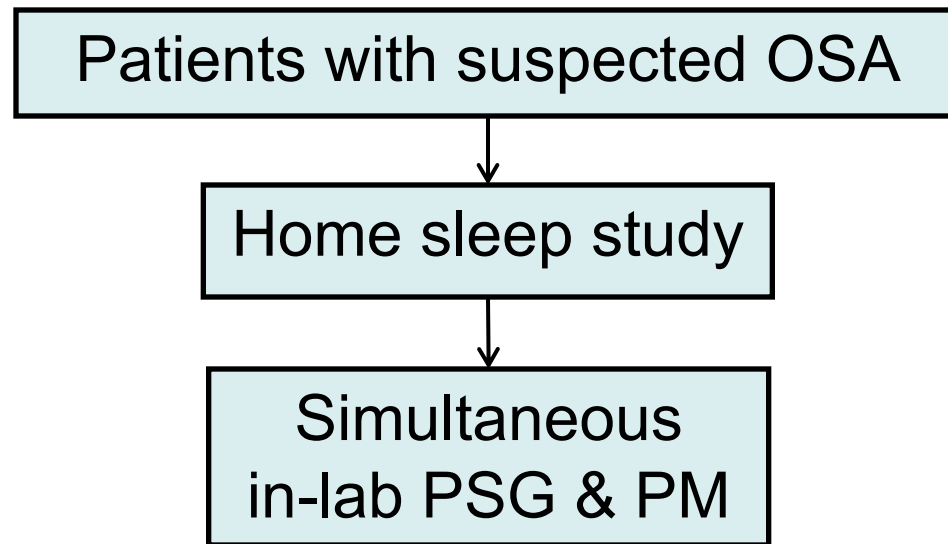
Disadvantages

- Limits ability to form an interpersonal relationship with patient
- Inability to perform physical exam
- Compromises training of staff and fellows – loss of the 360 experience
- Patients' casual approach to remote care and tendency to receive care 'on-the-fly'

Using HSAT to diagnose sleep apnea in adults with COPD and CHF

Challenges to validating home sleep testing

- Different recording devices
- Different nights
- Different environments



Validation of HSAT in adults with COPD (n = 90)

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Age (yr) | 66.5 ± 7.8 |
| Males, N (%) | 80 (89) |
| BMI (kg/m ²) | 27.5 ± 5.8 |
| AHI 4% (PSG) | 21.2 ± 26.2 |
| FEV₁/FVC | 53.5 ± 12.4 |
| FEV₁ | 1.57 ± 0.65 |
| FEV₁ (% predicted) | 54.0 ± 18.4 |
| FVC (L) | 2.90 ± 0.91 |
| FVC (% predicted) | 77.8 ± 18.4 |

Validation of HSAT in adults with COPD (n = 90)

Table 2—Values for different cutoffs of manually edited AHI 4% measured by Nox-T3_{home} and Nox-T3_{lab} versus PSG.

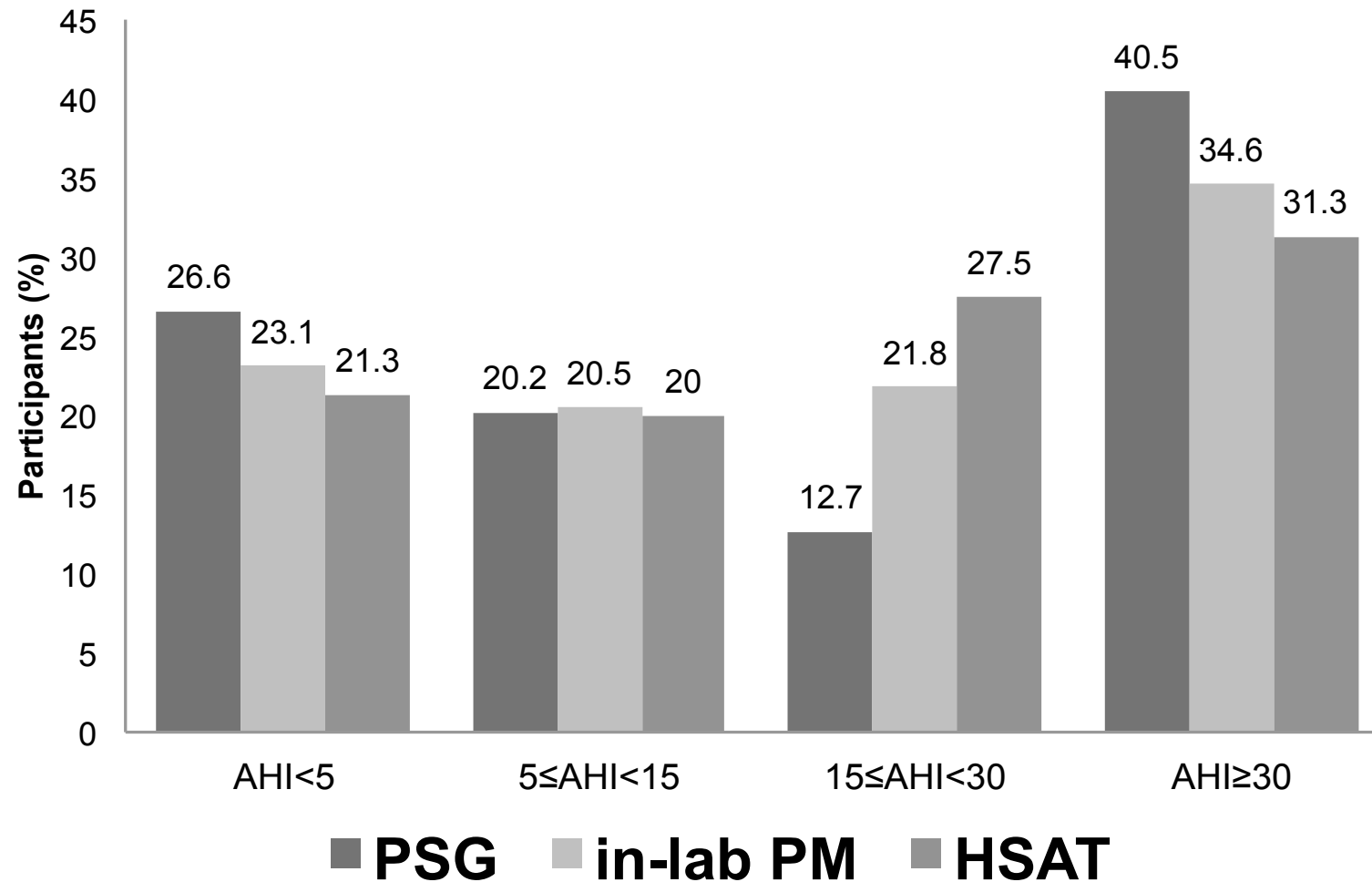
| | AHI 4% (events/h) | Prevalence | Sensitivity | Exact 95% CI | | Specificity | Exact 95% CI | | PPV | NPV |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|------|-------------|--------------|------|-----|-----|
| | | | | LB | UB | | LB | UB | | |
| HSAT vs PSG | ≥ 5 | .64 | .95 | .85 | .99 | .78 | .60 | .91 | .88 | .89 |
| | ≥ 10 | .50 | .86 | .72 | .95 | .91 | .78 | .97 | .90 | .87 |
| | ≥ 15 | .45 | .74 | .58 | .87 | .98 | .89 | 1.00 | .97 | .82 |
| | ≥ 30 | .28 | .58 | .37 | .78 | .98 | .91 | 1.00 | .93 | .86 |
| PM in-lab vs PSG | ≥ 5 | .63 | .96 | .87 | 1.00 | .84 | .67 | .95 | .91 | .93 |
| | ≥ 10 | .49 | .95 | .84 | .99 | .98 | .88 | 1.00 | .98 | .96 |
| | ≥ 15 | .43 | .95 | .82 | .99 | .98 | .89 | 1.00 | .97 | .96 |
| | ≥ 30 | .28 | .96 | .79 | 1.00 | .98 | .91 | 1.00 | .96 | .98 |

Prevalence, sensitivity, specificity, PPV, NPV for different cutoffs of manually edited AHI 4% from Nox-T3_{home} and Nox-T3_{lab} versus the PSG. Scoring of hypopneas on all three types of sleep test required an associated oxygen desaturation event ≥ 4%. AHI = apnea-hypopnea index, CI = confidence interval, LB = lower bound, Nox-T3_{home} = home testing using the Nox-T3 device, Nox-T3_{lab} = in-laboratory portable monitor recording using the Nox-T3 device, NPV = negative predictive value, PPV = positive predictive value, PSG = polysomnography, UB = upper bound.

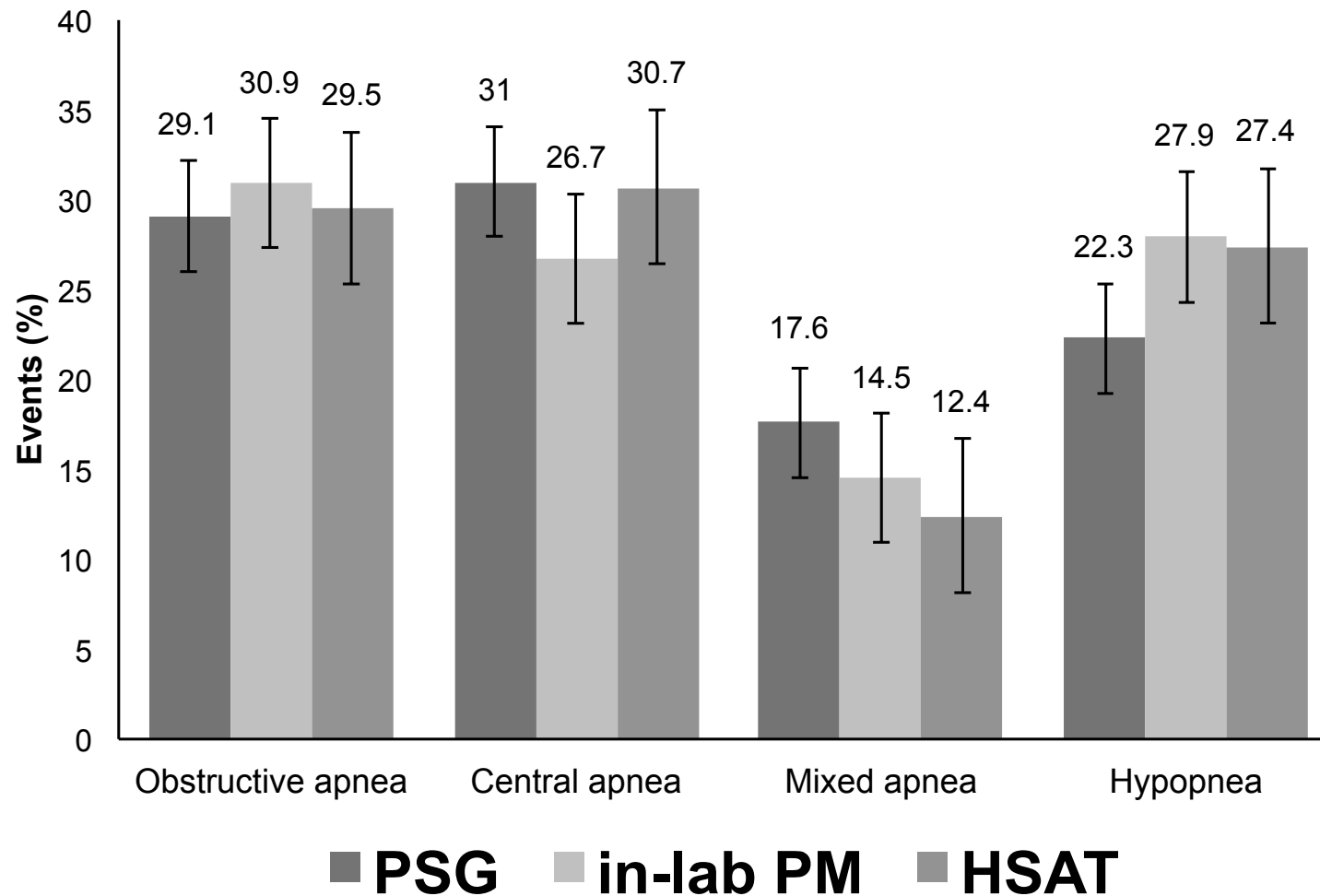
HSAT in adults with chronic heart failure (n = 84)

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Age, years | 58.7 ± 16.3 |
| Sex, n (%) | |
| Male | 73 (86.9) |
| BMI, kg/m ² | 29.4 ± 13.0 |
| AHI 4% (PSG), events/hr | 23.8 ± 21.3 |
| LVEF (%) | 40.3 ± 11.5 |
| LVEF < 50% (% of participants) | 71 (84.5) |
| COPD, N (%) | 11 (13.1) |

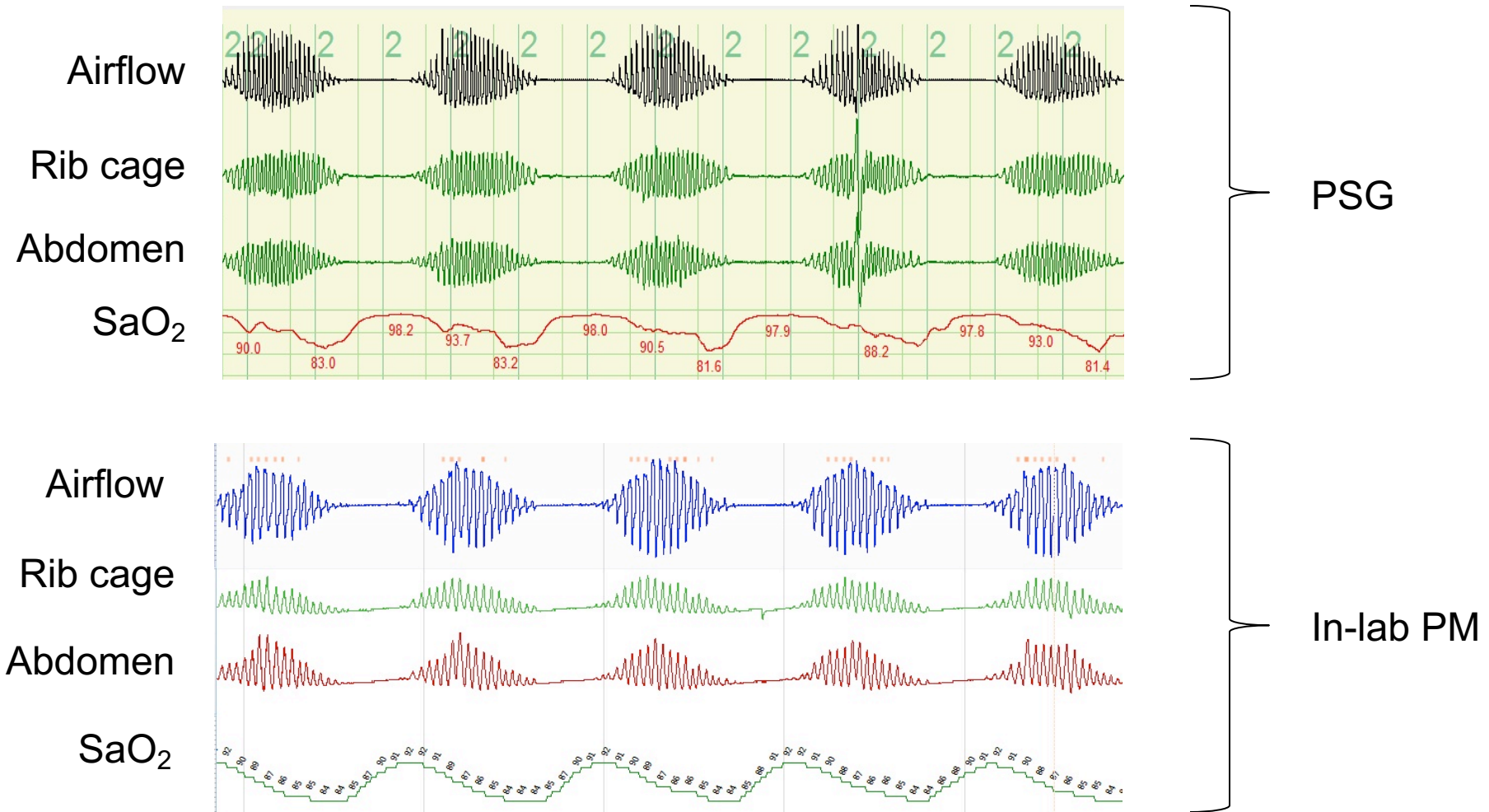
AHI on HSAT and on simultaneous in-lab portable monitor and PSG in adults with chronic heart failure



Events on HSAT vs simultaneous in-lab portable monitor and PSG in adults with chronic heart failure



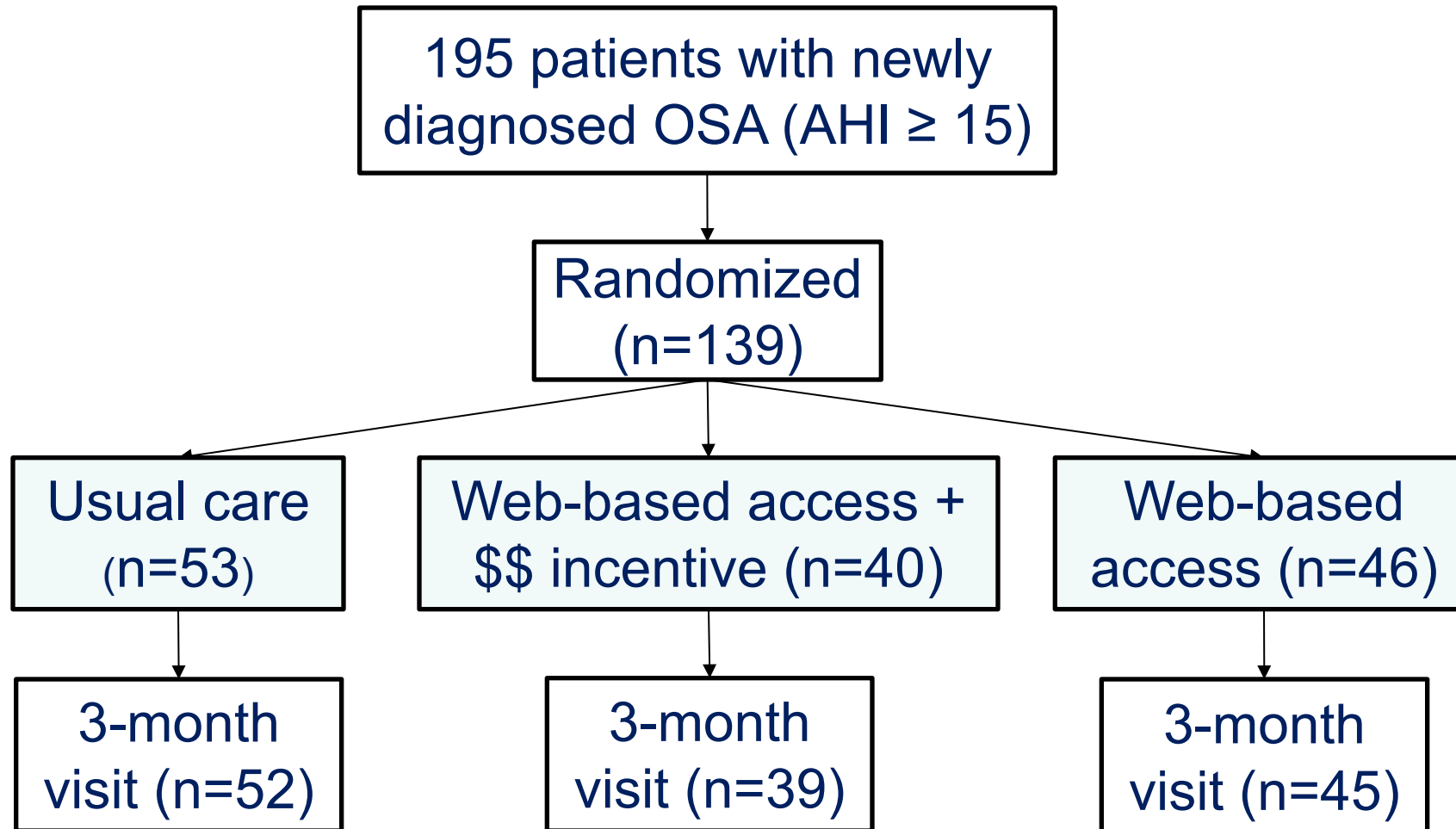
Cheyne-Stokes respiratory pattern during simultaneous in-lab portable monitor and PSG recordings



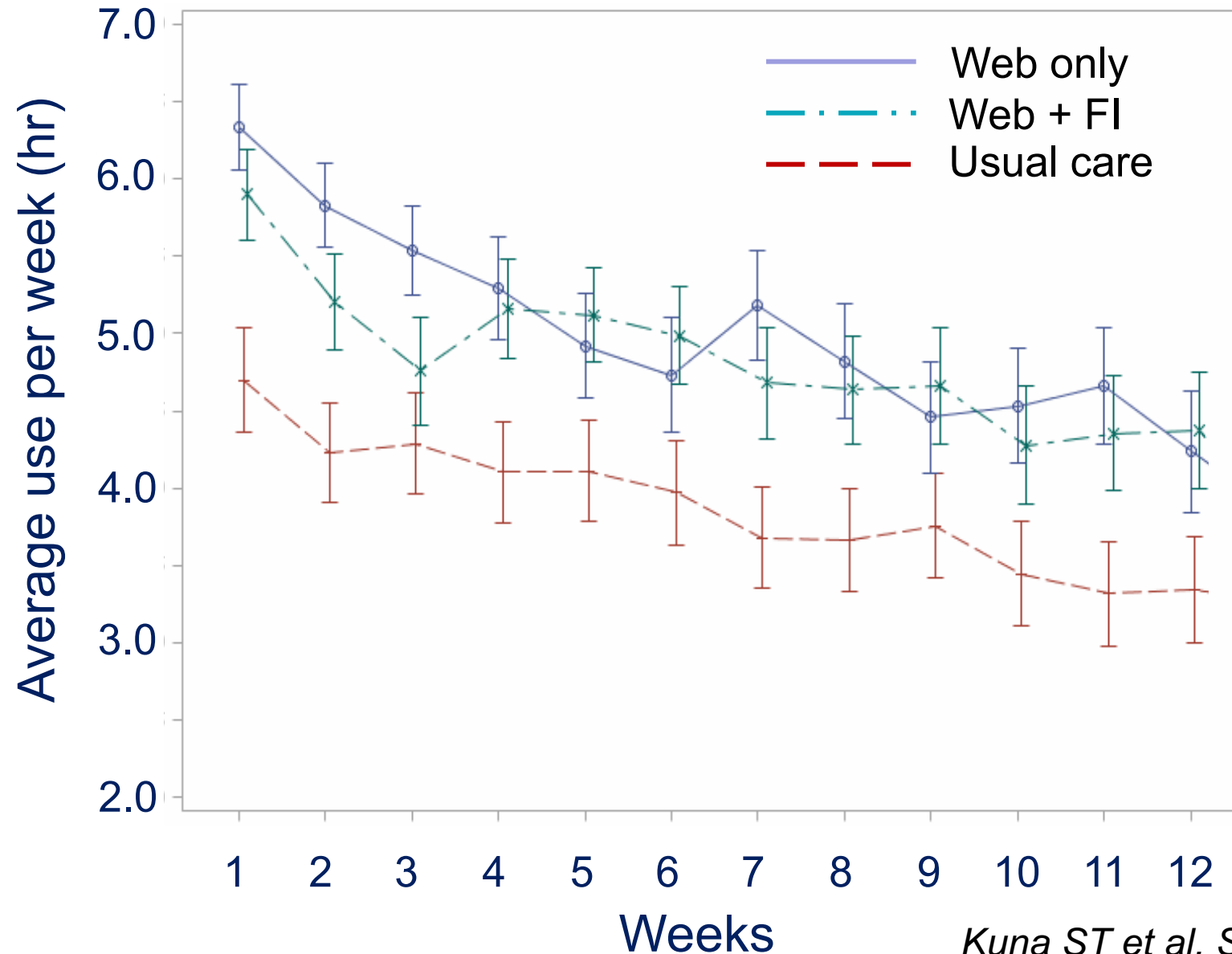
Remotely monitoring PAP results – Store & Forward



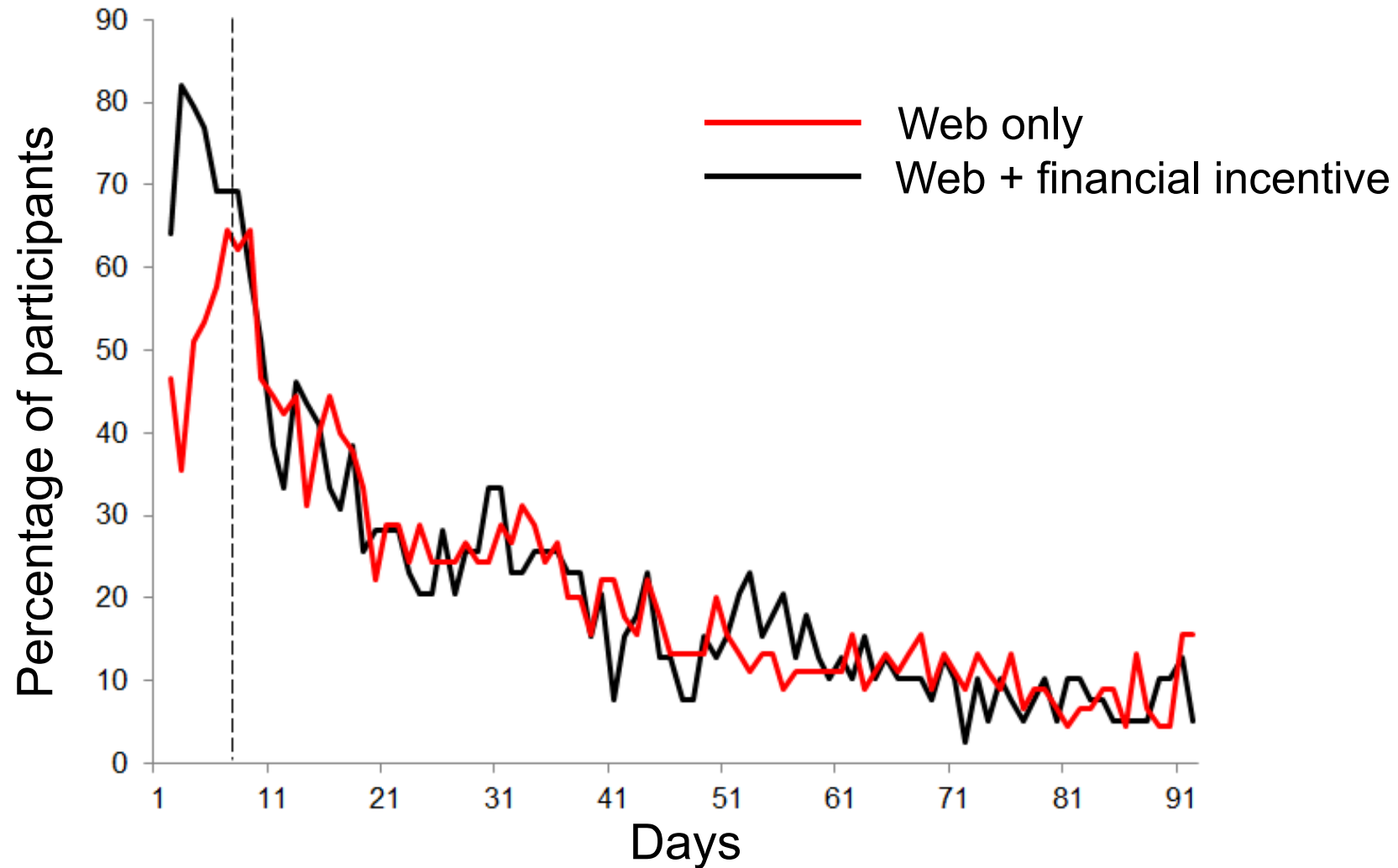
Does giving patients access to their CPAP results improve adherence?



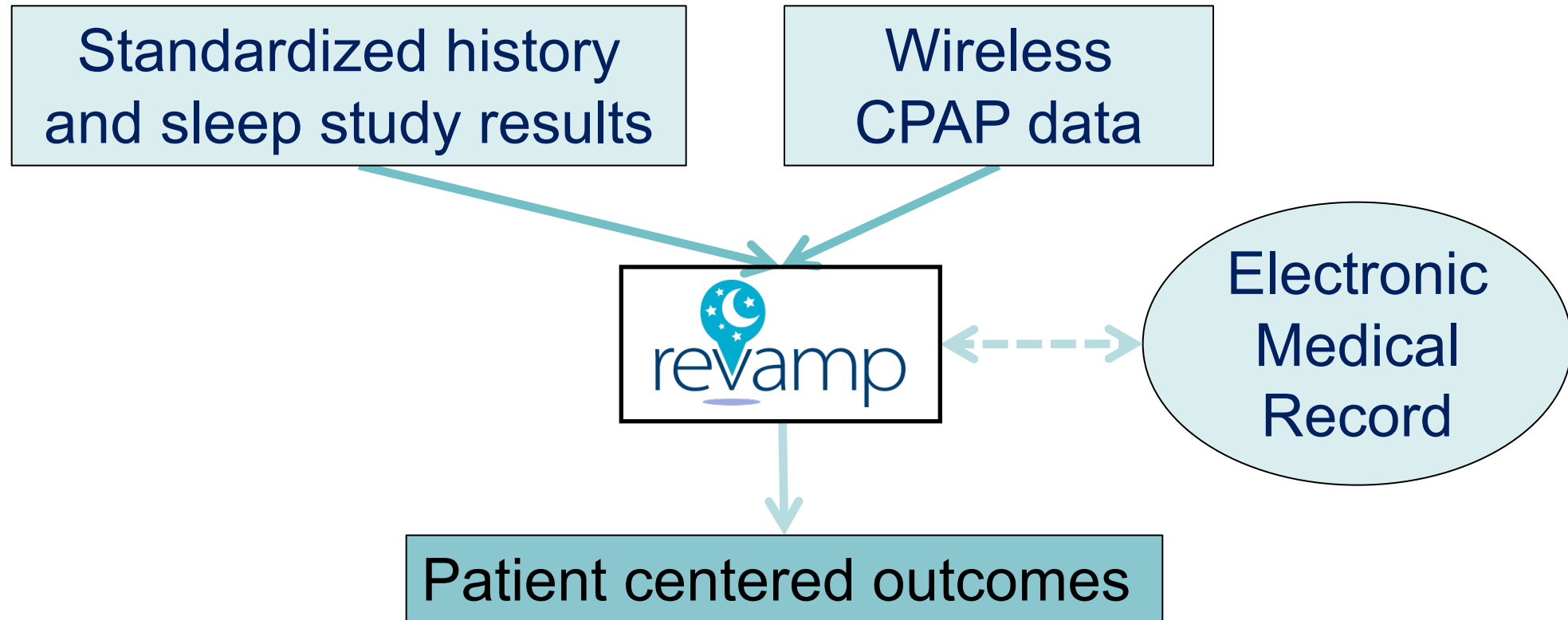
Mean (SD) hours of use per week over 3 months



Percentage of participants accessing the website each day to view their CPAP data



Web-based platform to acquire information from the patient about symptoms and outcomes





Remote Veterans Apnea Management Platform (REVAMP)



Mobile.va.gov/app/
revamp-**clinicians**

Mobile.va.gov/app/
revamp-**veterans**

REVAMP is an interactive Veteran and provider-facing web-based application designed to facilitate the remote diagnosis and management of OSA

Veteran



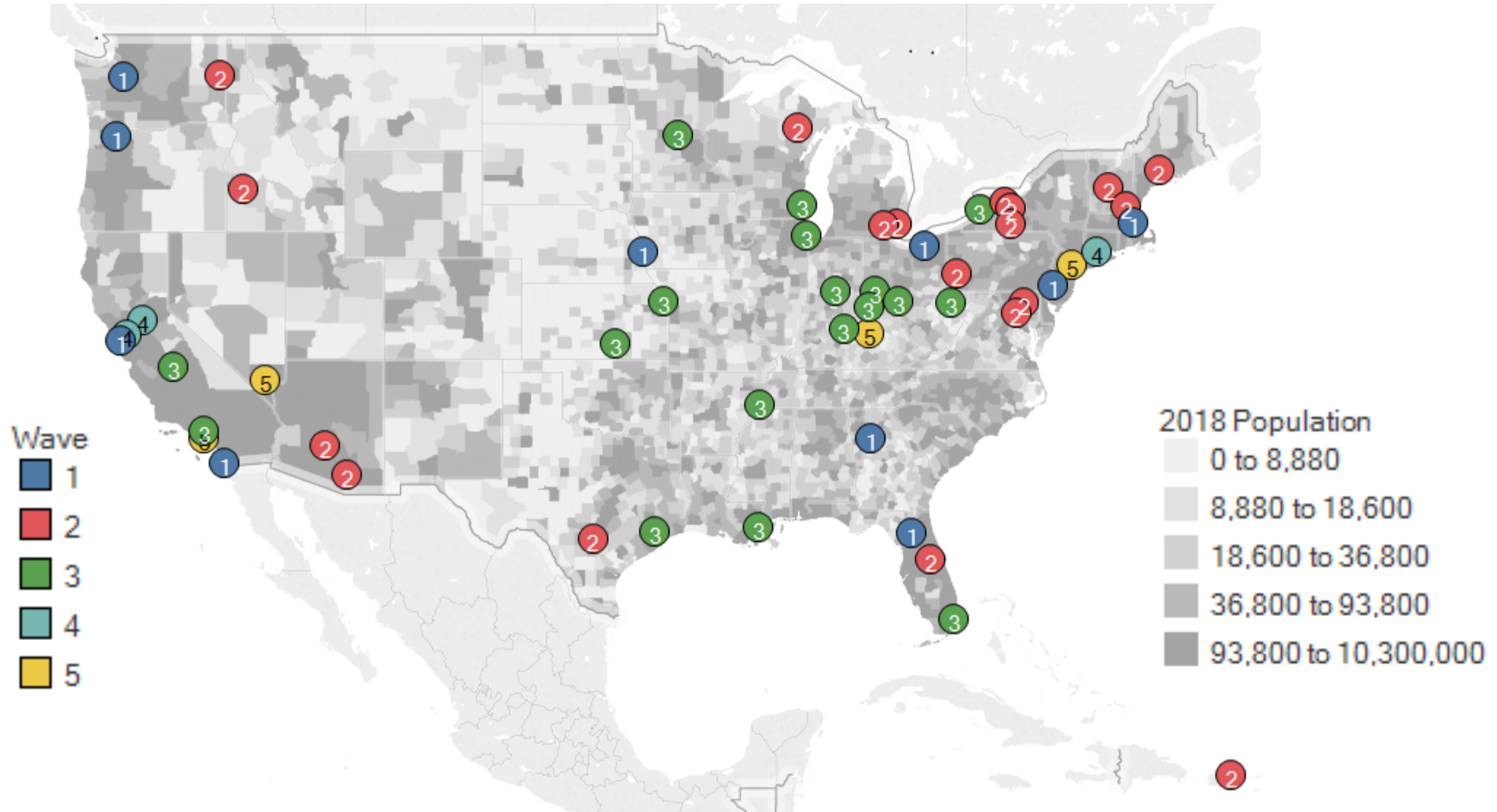
- Complete questionnaires from home
- View PAP device data
- Access OSA education
- Secure messages to practitioner

Practitioner

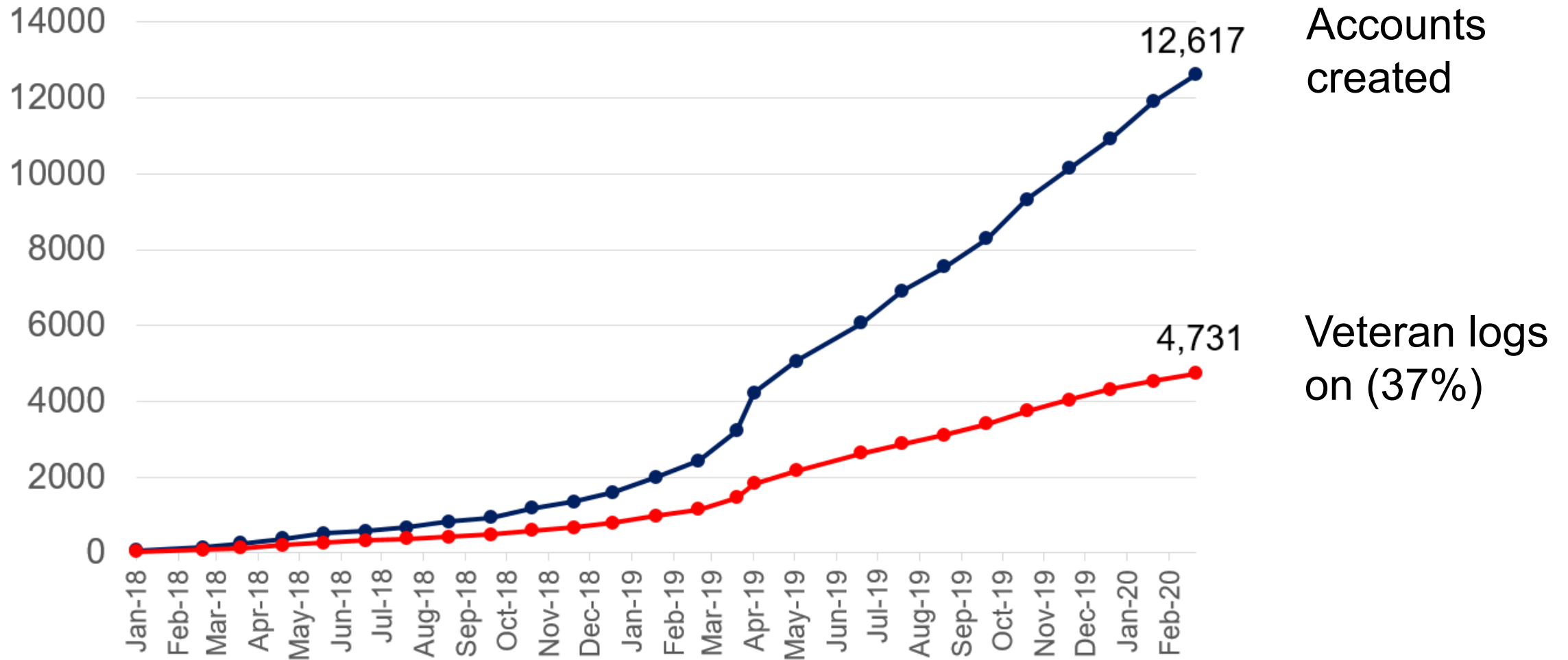


- Remotely collect and review questionnaires
- Generate templated progress notes
- One-stop shop for PAP data
- Develop reports

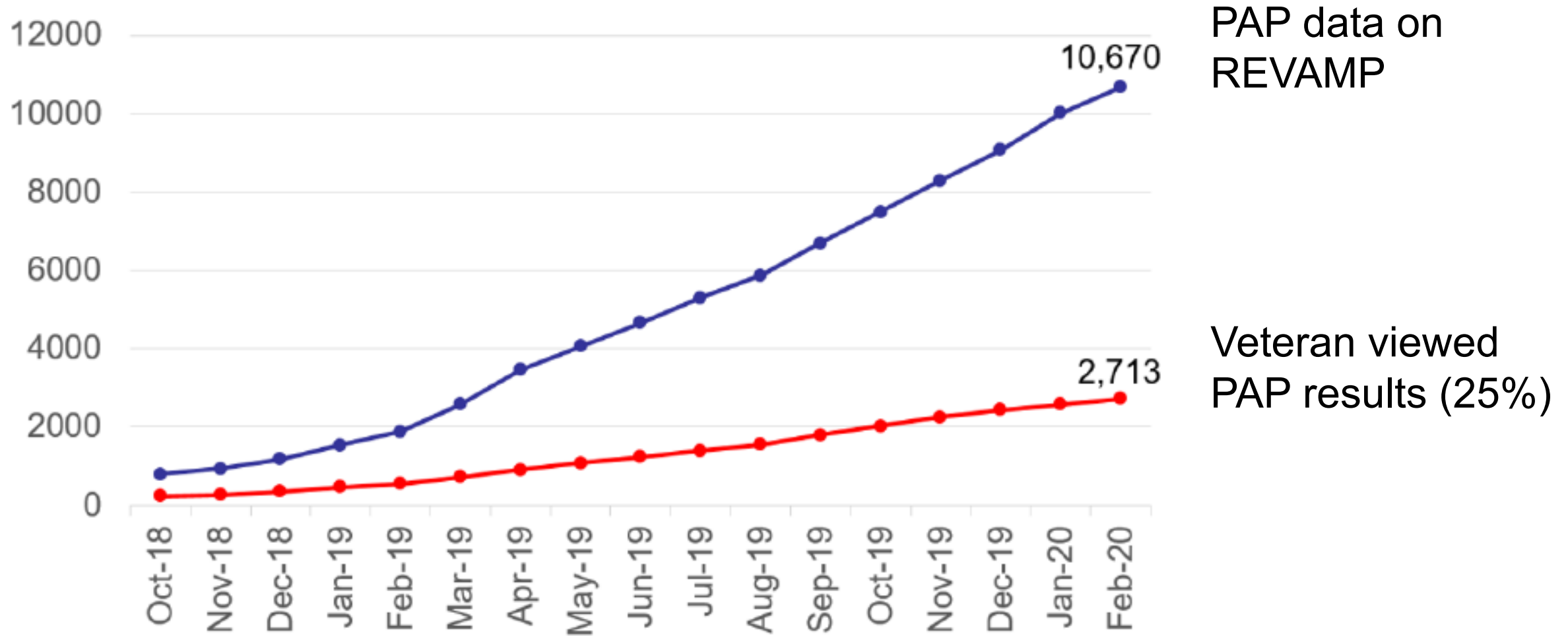
VA medical centers with REVAMP



REVAMP metrics: Cumulative enrolled and logons



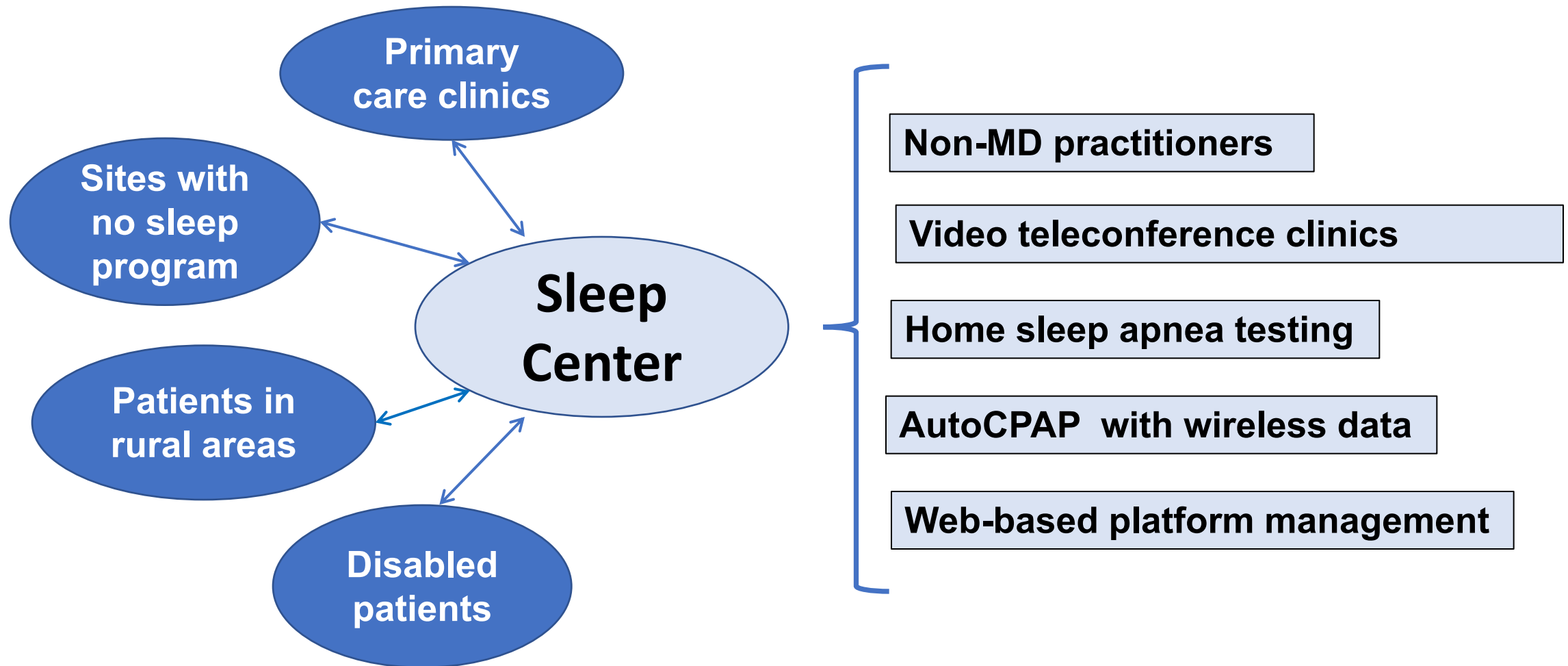
REVAMP metrics: Veterans viewing PAP results - cumulative



Barriers to implementation and acceptance of REVAMP

- REVAMP housed within VA firewall to ensure patient privacy and security
 - Requires patients having a MyHealtheVet premium account – restricting access
 - VA approval regulations delayed platform development
- Platform not connected to the VA electronic medical record
 - Requires double entry of results by clinicians
 - No workload credit for effort spent using REVAMP
- Funding challenges
- VA prefers to buy rather than make

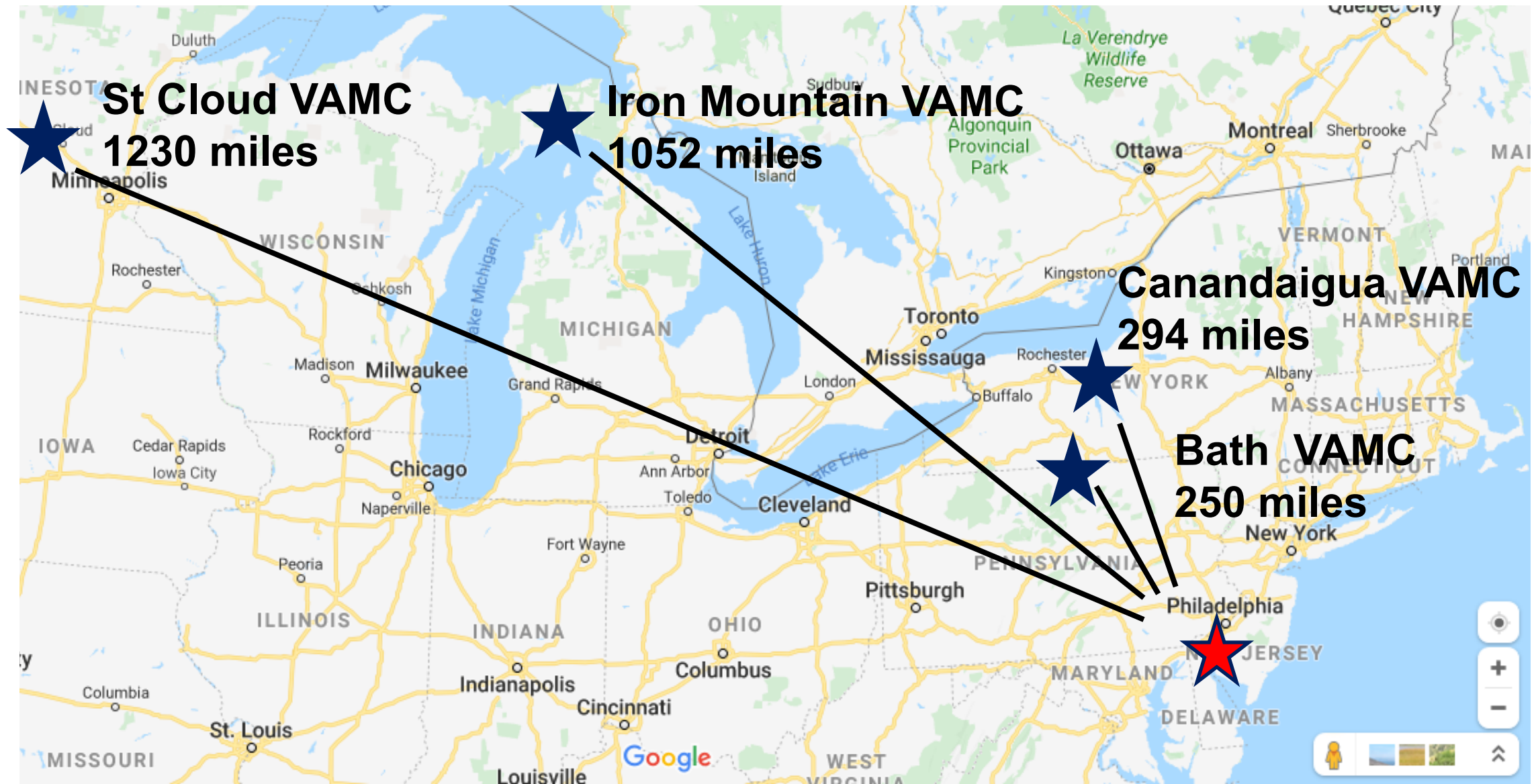
The Office of Rural Health TeleSleep program: Expansion of the hub-spoke model



The Office of Rural Health TeleSleep program for rural veterans with sleep disorders



Spoke sites of Philadelphia VAMC's TeleSleep program



The secret of change is to focus all of your energy, not on fighting the old, but on building the new (Socrates)

- Resume of in-person clinic visits – especially for initial evaluation and PAP set-up
- Retain telemedicine-based pathways for delivery of CBT-I and OSA management to increase access, continue telework, decrease cost
- Reliance on cloud-based platforms that are integrated with the electronic health record for sleep testing/scoring and collection of questionnaires and patient information
- Development of high-performance sleep disorder networks to deliver efficient, cost effective care
- Increased reliance on non-physician sleep specialists and primary care providers to deliver routine care to patients with OSA and chronic insomnia
- Likely development of new technologies that disrupt our clinical practice



AND, WHEN YOU CAN'T GO BACK, YOU HAVE TO
WORRY ONLY ABOUT THE BEST WAY OF MOVING

FORWARD.

- PAULO COELHO